

## EASTER POST CARDS

2 for 5 Cents

We have here some beautiful cards suitable to send to friends in remembrance of Easter. Colored designs, embossed and many apt sayings and verses printed on them.

April Fool's Day Post Cards. Good plan to send some of these off. They're bright, catchy and altogether good ones, two for 5c.

See window display of 355 cards, hardly two alike. Shows our great variety of subjects to select from.

O. J. DOUGLE, The Jeweler,

200 Main St. With Ideal Book Store.

## Satisfied Customers

If you are not satisfied with the service you're getting at the livery you are patronizing, just come to Arkley's Livery, formerly the Hughes' stable. Your sleighs and robes are not left out in the rain or snow to be soaking wet when you want your team. How uncomfortable it is to have to ride home with wet robes. We aim to please our customers. Clean waiting room for ladies, toilet connected. Telephone 159.

J. L. ARKLEY'S LIVERY

Corner Summer and Merchant Streets

## STORAGE

For pianos, furniture, sleighs or anything else that you wish to store. Plenty of room and a good clean place. Reasonable rates.

ALEXANDER &amp; COM'Y.

Successors to Forsyth &amp; Ingram.

West Street, - Barre, Vt.



Yes, There Are Others-- But

what we want is to have YOU know about US and about

## Our Coal

Don't care where you now may be dealing--if you are dissatisfied--try us, as our coal

Is Certainly Fine!

Also nice Dry Block and Second Growth Wood

Calder &amp; Richardson.

Phone 45-4. Depot Square.

## Harmony in the Coal Region? It Looks Like It.

We hope to announce very soon that the differences have all been adjusted harmoniously. We would say to buy for immediate needs only. As soon as everything is settled we will make our usual announcement.

The D. M. Miles Coal Co.,

Office 122 Main St. Moore & Owens Store  
Yards Blackwell and Smith streets  
Office phone 138-4. Yard phone 411-1.

## WOOD

Block Wood, per cord.....\$3.00  
Limb Wood, per cord.....2.25  
Soft wood slabs.....1.75

## SAND

Sand of all kinds and in any quantity, for cement or for plastering. Sand near Vermontville, also.

Also several good horses for sale. For further particulars inquire of

MRS. L. J. BOLSTER,

33 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

## WOOD FOR SALE!

Dry Limb Wood.....\$2.25 cord  
Dry Block Wood.....2.75 cord  
Green Block Wood.....3.50 cord  
Dry Chink Wood.....2.50 cord  
Green Chink Wood.....2.50 cord

M. DAVID, 73 Granite Street.

## THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909.

## TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

Central Vermont Railway.

Trains leave Barre for White River Junction and Boston, and way stations, also Windsor and Bellows Falls and New York at 8:10 and 11:40 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Also leave Barre for White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Springfield and New York at 5:45 p. m.

Trains leave Barre for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and way stations at 8:10 a. m., 1:45, 5:45 and 8:15 p. m.

Montpelier &amp; Wells River Railroad.

Trains leave Barre for Wells River, connecting at that point with trains going both north and south, at 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 3:00 p. m. The 12:30 train connects with train for Boston, and north for Lebanon, Littleton, Falmouth and Lancaster, also with Montreal express, and the 7:30 and 3:00 trains with St. Johnsbury trains.

Trains leave Barre for Montpelier at 7:30, 8:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:00, 4:10 and 8:30 p. m.

Electric Street Railway.

Cars leave square in Barre for Montpelier at 15 minutes of and 15 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and half hour until 10 p. m.

## RANDOLPH

Z. L. Hills is very low and at present is in a very critical condition.

Mrs. A. C. Bailey is suffering from acute indigestion and is quite ill at present.

Miss Winnifred Richmond has returned from a visit in Claremont and Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Lyman Rix is now able to ride out and her friends confidently expect complete recovery.

W. A. McIntosh returned from a stay of several days in Northfield and Montpelier on Saturday.

Miss Florence Noble returned from a visit of ten days on Sunday with her sister, Cora Noble, in Burlington.

Maple sugar makers are very busy at the present tapping trees, and many have already made quite a quantity of syrup.

Harry Morton is passing the two week's vacation from the university of Vermont with his mother, Mrs. R. G. Morton.

Miss Grace Hayes arrived from the U. V. M. and will pass the Easter recess with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hayes.

A. B. Cushman is again able to be out and has in the last week walked to his office after a winter of confinement to the house.

The ladies of the Federated church are to meet with Mrs. H. M. Miller on Thursday of this week for their social afternoon.

Miss Ruth Morse, daughter of K. W. Morse of Barre, is expected here to pass the week with Mrs. Ellen Young and Mrs. Ella Smalley.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamb and their daughter, Miss Edith Lamb, are visiting another daughter, Mrs. Merrill Campbell, who resides in town.

Mrs. E. R. Draper has been in Barre several days this week, attending to her millinery business there and preparing for the spring opening.

Mrs. Marion Rumlill went to Stratford Saturday to meet her daughter, who has been with friends there for several days, and remained over Sunday.

Mr. Fred Packard has leased the cottage belonging to Mrs. C. M. Howard on South Main street and will move there from the Herrick house on School street about April 1st.

Mrs. Lucinda Cleveland has leased rooms in the house of Mrs. Eugene Holman and will move from the house of 7 I. Cladin as soon as these can be made ready for her occupancy.

Mrs. Lucinda Cleveland accompanied Mrs. Fred Wright to her home in Bethel and will remain with her a few days to assist during Mrs. Wright's convalescence from her late serious illness.

Robert Smith has leased the Kendrick place on South Pleasant street and will move from the Kinney place the first of April, the family of Mr. Leonard taking possession of the latter place at that time.

Mrs. Hial Lockwood, who was formerly Mrs. Lizzie Smith, was in town last week to pick up her household furniture and prepare the same for shipment to North Springfield, where he home is now.

Mrs. E. O. Wires and daughter, Mrs. William Rose, who accompanied the remains of E. O. Wires here on Friday to be placed in the tomb, returned on Saturday to Watertown and Brighton, Mass.

W. B. IVall is quite ill from threatened pneumonia and Dr. Beckman is still quite ill, so the services of Mrs. Jennie Crown have again been called and she has arrived from Hanover, N. H., to assist.

Mrs. Henry Clement of Berwick, Me., and Mr. Park Bugley of Somerville, Mass., who accompanied the remains of Mrs. Marion Beecher here for interment in Southview cemetery Friday, returned to Somerville on Saturday.

Mrs. E. R. Draper has received news of the safe arrival of her daughter, Carrie, in Seattle, of her marriage immediately on arrival to Dr. Walter Woodard, and the wedding reception, which was given by Dr. and Mrs. Moore to the newly married couple on Thursday, March 25.

Mrs. John Parrott and daughter, Miss Myrtle Parrott, were here to attend the birthday party of Frank Bingham, which was held at his home on Friday evening. The occasion was a surprise and a large company assembled to assist Mr. Bingham in celebrating his 52d anniversary, leaving behind them many gifts in memory of the evening.

A large company gathered in Grange hall at the meeting on Saturday evening, when the third and fourth degrees were conferred upon a class of 10. In addition to this, Mr. Farland, a representative from the Patrons' Co-operative association, was present and addressed the meeting, giving much practical information in regard to the particular line of work. A bountiful banquet was served and a general good time enjoyed.

## BATTLE WITH CREEK INDIANS.

Three Officers Killed in Conflict at Hickory Ground, Okla.

Guthrie, Okla., March 29.—A pitched battle took place at Hickory Ground, Okla., Saturday night between a posse of five officers and 20 Creek Indians of the Snake clan. Officers Edward Baum of Checotah, Herman Odom of Checotah and Frank Swift of Muskogee were killed. Frank Jones and William Carr, other members of the posse, escaped without injury and fled to the settlements, where the news of the battle was reported by telephone to Sheriff Odom of McIntosh county.

At the telephone request of Sheriff Odom, Gov. Haskell directed Adj. Gen. Canton to assume charge of the situation and order necessary militia to the scene of the battle.

A. F. of L. Will Stand Pat.

Washington, March 29.—It is understood that the American Federation of Labor will not file a cross-petition to the appeal allowed Saturday by the court of appeals to the Buck Store & Range company of St. Louis to carry its case against the federation and its officials to the supreme court of the United States.

The appeal granted the company was from the decision modifying the injunction of the district supreme court against the printing of the Buck company's name in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Federationist, the organ of the labor organization.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PENSIONS.

How Plan Has Worked Out During Twenty-four Weeks of Its Application.

It has never been the policy of the International Typographical Union to follow. In all advance movements and achievements the printers have been in the lead. The progressiveness of the organization was clearly demonstrated in the establishment of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

When the institution was opened in 1902, the more conservative trade unionists viewed the project with doubt as to its practicability. After sixteen years the home stands to-day the only one of its kind in the world, a grand monument to a great organization, its mission established and its work constantly broadening. Recognizing that many aged and incapacitated members were unable, because of family ties, to avail themselves of the comforts of the home, the International union decided on another advanced step and established the present old age pension fund. The movement originated at the convention of 1905, when adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to report to the next session a plan for "a system of pension and relief for aged and sick members." The eight-hour strike, begun on January 1, 1906, so occupied the attention of the organization that President Lynch delayed the appointment of the committee until after the 1906 convention, which decided the time then ripe for the further consideration of this subject. At the 1907 convention the committee appointed by President Lynch reported, and its recommendations, which are embodied in the present pension laws, were adopted. The proposed plan was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership in October, 1907, and was adopted by a vote of 17,177 for, to 9,194 against, with a provision that the pension assessment should not become effective until the eight-hour assessment then being collected was discontinued. In February, 1909, the executive council ordered that the eight-hour assessment be discontinued with that month, and directed the collection of the pension assessment, beginning with March, 1909. The assessment being on the percentage plan, the revenue for any one month does not reach headquarters until the following month. Thus the International union had received the assessment for ten months—March to December, 1908, inclusive—at the close of business January 31, 1909.

It was estimated by the committee preparing the old age pension law that the assessment of one-half of 1 per cent. on the total earnings of all members would produce \$168,000 per year, and it was thought that the annual disbursements of pensions to pensioners would aggregate \$104,000. This estimate was thought to be conservative, and the revenue of ten months' experience with the fund is, therefore, somewhat surprising. The receipts of the fund have been far in excess of the estimate, and the expenditures therefrom considerably less than was anticipated, with this result:

## Receipts.

One-half of 1 per cent. assessment March to December, 1908.....

Interest.....

Pension returned.....

Total.....

## Expenditures.

Paid to pensioners.....

Clerical work.....

Books and printing.....

Expressage.....

Total.....

Balance in fund Jan. 31, 1909.....

In the period covered by the above figures per capita was received on an average of 44,720 members. Thus the pension assessment has averaged 34 4-5 cents per member per month.

The pension is paid once in every four weeks, the idea being to give each pensioner thirteen checks in twelve months. At the close of business on January 31, 1909, six pension payments had been made, covering the twenty-four weeks ending January 16, 1909. The amount paid to pensioners—\$38,344—is an average of \$1,507 per week. Should this ratio be maintained for fifty-two weeks—one year—the demands on the pension fund would be far less than its revenue. However, the expenditures from the fund will constantly grow, as is evidenced by the continued addition of names to the roll of pensioners. This statement is also borne out by the experience of the English unions that have for years conducted pension funds.

Applications for the pension to the number of 566 had been received and accepted upon January 31, 1909. Of this number 44 petitions were disapproved, one was withdrawn and 521 were approved. Death invaded the ranks of the pensioners on 10 occasions, leaving 504 pensioners on the roll on the date named above.

A table showing the ages of members at the time of application for pension was made, together with the number approved, disapproved and since dead, follows:

## Number and Age of Applicants.

Number of Applicants.

Drawing Pension. Dead. Dis-approved. Total. Age.

35 1 1 37 60

29 2 6 37 61

29 1 2 32 62

26 1 1 28 63

36 1 1 38 64

30 1 4 35 65

29 1 4 34 66

21 1 1 22 67

33 3 36 68

35 5 40 69

27 3 4 34 70

27 3 39 71

35 4 1 30 72

15 2 1 18 73

13 2 15 74

23 3 26 75

14 2 16 76

10 2 12 77

12 1 11 78

7 7 70 79

8 1 9 80

6 6 61 81

1 1 2 82

3 1 4 83

2 2 2 84

2 2 2 85

1 1 2 86

2 2 2 88

1 1 2 93

604 17 45 666

An analysis of the ages of the pension applicants discloses the following facts: The average age of the 566 applicants is 65.5 years. Of the total number 593

per cent. (336) are between 60 and 70 years; 35.6 per cent. (202) are septuagenarians; 4.7 per cent. (27) are octogenarians, while one is a nonagenarian. There is one woman on the pension roll—Miss E. Louise Bryant of New Haven (Conn.) Union No. 47. She is 62 years of age, and has been a member of the International Union for thirty-two consecutive years.

## Regarding the Assessment.

After collecting the assessment for ten months and paying the pension for twenty-four weeks—almost half a year—there is a healthy balance in the fund. Each day brings new applications for this benefit. The membership will grow older with the passing of each year, and as the number of members reaching the age of 60 increases with the constantly advancing years, and the requirements that go with employment become more onerous, we must expect corresponding increments in the list of pensioners. It is now known that a large number of members who are legally entitled to the pension have not asked therefor. Trade conditions may further change and these men may be deprived of employment. With these facts in view, let us not reach hasty conclusions. The increasing balance in the fund is not cause for worry. It is safeguarded in every possible way, and, like the reserve fund of large insurance societies, may prove the salvation of the International Union and the pension plan in the years to come.

## WHY WOOD DECAYS.

Explanations Made by Department in Agriculture Bureau.

Washington, March 25.—Piles driven by the hut dwellers of the Baltic centuries ago are as sound to-day as when first placed. The wooden coffins in which the Egyptians buried their dead are still preserved in perfect condition after thousands of years of service.

The longevity of timber under these two extremes of climate and moisture conditions has naturally made people ask, What causes wood decay? The answer is, fungi and bacteria, low forms of plant life which live in the wood and draw their nourishment from it. The little organisms are so little that a microscope is required to see them, yet their work results in the destruction of billions of feet of timber each year and the railroad corporation with its cross tie bill running up into seven figures and the farmer who spends a hundred or so dollars a year for fence posts are alike drawing upon the knowledge of experts in all parts of the world in efforts to learn the most economical and most satisfactory method of preserving wood against the inroads of decay.

In studying the means of preventing decay wood preserving experts have learned many things about the obnoxious fungi which sap the life of timber.

The small organisms can grow either in light or in total darkness; but all of them require requisite amounts of air, food, moisture and heat. If one or more of these essential requirements is lacking, they cannot live, and the decay of timber will not take place.

There are a great many cases, however, where it is impossible to keep wood submerged in water, or in an absolutely air-dry condition. In fact, a large percentage of the timber which is used is exposed to the weather, and is subjected to decay simply because it contains enough air and enough water for the decomposing organisms to get a foothold. Decay is most serious where the atmosphere is warm and damp, because these conditions are most favorable for its development. In the coal mines of Pennsylvania timber decays in two or three years because the temperature is warm and constant and the air is damp. And in the South, the warm, humid atmosphere often causes the timber to rapidly decay.

Decay may be prevented by two general methods, by treating the wood with antiseptics, thus poisoning the food supply of the organisms which cause decay and by treating it with oils which render it waterproof. A combination of these two methods is most commonly used, as when wood is treated with creosote which fills up the pores in the timber and keeps out water and is also a powerful antiseptic.

The United States government considers the investigations of the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the department of agriculture—the "Office of Wood Preservation" in the forest service at Washington, is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles. Advice and practical assistance is organized to who request this advice of the forester. The lengthening of life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of material for renewals.

## PILE! PILE! PILE!

Williams' Indian File Ointment will cure Blisters, Itching and Piles. It absorbs the tumors, always itching at once, acts as a positive, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian File Ointment is prepared from Pile and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 20c and \$1.00, Williams' Mfg. Co., Props., Cleveland Ohio.

Sold by C. H. Kendrick &amp; Co., Barre, Vt.

## White Mountain Cakes

10c Each

A square, sponge-like cake, with a delicious white frosting. Nice enough for fine spreads.

Hermits, small, round, dark fruit cookies. Wholesome and filling, 10c dozen.

Paris and German Buns continue to sell well here at 10c a doz. People buy them because they're good.

Plenty of Beans, 12c qt., and Brown Bread, 5c loaf, Saturday.

## Boyce's Bakery

Telephone 337-4.

## NOT SO MUCH HUSTLE HERE.

A South American Not Impressed with Business Methods in New York.

"So many folks who visit South American countries," said the man from Colombia, "will talk to you about the laziness of the Spanish American and about the mammoth habit, I have been doing business in Latin American places for many years now and also I have had some experience in the United States. I want to say that I haven't observed any very great amount of hustling being done in the United States of late."

"For instance, a man in business here gets to his office about nine o'clock and goes out to lunch at noon or so. Then after he comes back, after spending a fair amount of time at his meal, he is prepared to quit work at five."

"Now down at Bogota, for instance, folks get to work in their offices at eight o'clock and they stay there until six or later. They don't take so very much time for lunch, either. No man in Bogota thinks of making an engagement for dinner until well along toward half-past seven. They do a lot of real hustling."

"A South American came into the office of a company here one day when

I was there and asked for the price of a certain commodity that we handle. It happened that in order to sure about the terms the factory had to be consulted. That man complained to me of the leisurely business methods here.

"He said he thought the information should have been in the office, and failing that there was no reason why he should have to wait two weeks to hear from the factory. He said the process was like this:

"A day or so after he asked at the office a letter was sent to the factory. That letter was put on file and answered in due course, probably three or four days later. Then it was mailed and received in the office the next day."

"Then after other letters ahead of it had been attended to it was copied for him. The next day perhaps it was mailed, and the day after it got to him. Altogether he figured out that it took about two weeks for him to hear of it. He wasn't impressed with the hustling of the Americans."—New York Sun.

## Today.

"I ran across an old acquaintance the other day."

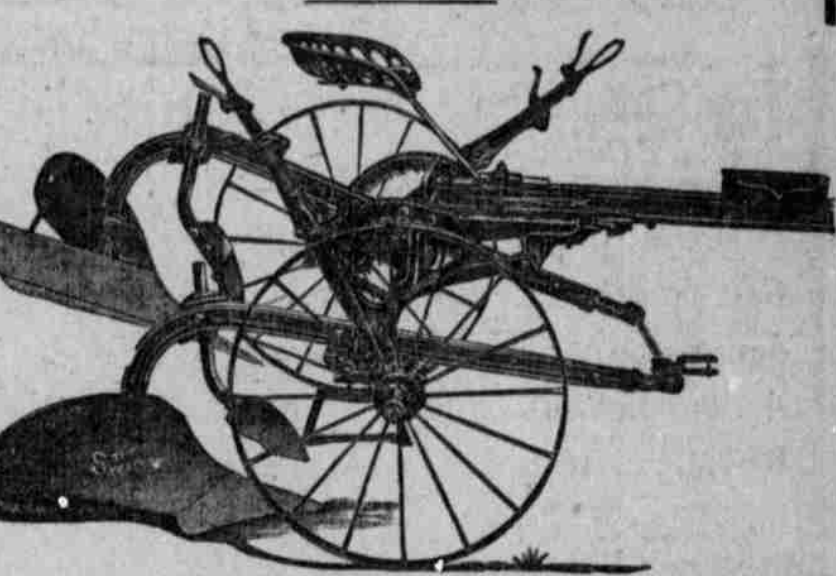
"Casually, or in your automobile?"—Baltimore American.

## Use it or not, as your doctor says

You could not please us better than to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis. Thousands of families always keep it in the house. The approval of their physician and the experience of many years have given them great confidence in this cough medicine.

J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.

## He Who is Best Prepared Gets Best Results



THE SULKY PLOW proved itself a power in the land of Vermont last year. This year it is recognized by the best farmers as a necessity. Competition among farmers is just as keen as in any other business (or profession as you may choose to call it) and land well plowed is a first essential to good crops.

I have seven standard makes of Sulky Plows in stock this year. You may choose a plow from this assortment and if it does not do the work it is represented to do BRING IT BACK, the trial is on me.

## A. W. ALLEN, Sunnyside Farm.

N. E. and People's Line Telephone, 2. Montpelier Road.

P. S. I have all kinds of Harrows, Cultivators, Weeders, etc., to follow up the good work which the plow begins.

## Bargain Sale

1 40-WATT TUNGSTEN LAMP giving 32 candle power of pure WHITE light

vs.

1 ordinary 16 candlepower lamp (giving 16 candlepower only)

SAVES Electric Lighting CUSTOMER in 1000 hours burning \$1.60

AND

gives twice the light.

## CONSOLIDATED LIGHTING CO.

-AND-

## Vermont Power &amp; Lighting Co.

NOTE—Let our Illuminating Expert call. : : : Telephone 246-2.

SEGEL STORE IN SCAMPINI BLOCK SEGEL STORE IN SCAMPINI BLOCK

## WE ARE IMPROVING

Many new changes made by us the last few days in the improvement of our store. Wait and see when all complete, a bigger store, a bigger stock, a better variety, a finer line than ever. Good Suits, good furnishings, good headwear, good Shoe line for entire family at money-saving prices will be our rule the coming season. New goods arriving daily. Everything will be ready for Easter. We are closing out all winter clothing and rubber goods at greatly reduced prices. Come in and see what we are doing.

## S. J. SEGEL CO.,

Scamptin Block, 301 No. Main St.

Next Door to Smith &amp; Cummings.

Opposite Granite Street, a little way below Depot Square, Barre, Vermont